Since the constitution of the Election Commission in 1950, only full-time Chief Election Commissioners were appointed from time to time and no person was appointed or has served full time as an Election Commissioner. In view of this, the question of reemployment of any Election Commissioner, after the expiry of his term, did not arise.

Industries for Pondicherry

512. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many industries have been sanctioned for the Union Territory of Pondicherry in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period for the large scale, medium and small scale sectors under the new Industrial policy;

(b) for how many industries Letters of Intent have been issued so far by the Central Government for the Union Territory of Pondicherry;

(c) how many industries which started functioning in the Sixth Five Year Plan period from the large scale, medium scale and small scale sectors have so far been closed; and

(d) whether Government studied reasons for the closure of these industries and whether any revival scheme is in progress at present in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) An outlay of Rs. 876 lakhs has been approved for large, medium and village & small indutsries sector for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) of the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(b) Under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, a total of 36 letters of intent were issued during the years 1982 to 1985 for setting up of industries in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. 11 of these letters of intent have already been converted into industrial licences.

(c) Information regarding the industrial units lying closed in the country is centrally collected by the Ministry of Labour in respect of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, and is published in the Indian Labour Journal, which is a monthly publication of the Labour Bureau, Government of India. Copies of the publication are available in the Parliament House Library.

(d) A number of causes, both internal and external, often operating in combination, have been responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the principal causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention of R&D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints

To meet the situation of industrial sickness in the country, Government announced policy guidelines in October, 1981, which require Ministries administratively concerned with various industries to take responsibility for prevention and remedial action for rehabilitation of sick units. Banks and financial institutions are also required to strengthen the monitoring arrangements for prevention of sickness and to take appropriate corrective measures on the basis of diagnostic studies where units have become sick. The Government will also provide neecssary assistance where feasible as per the rehabilitation package prepared by banks and financial institutions for revival of sick units.

मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड के वाहनों के आवंटन संबंधी नियम

513. श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड के वाहनों के आवंटन संबंधी नियमों में

हाल ही में कुछ परिवर्तन किये गये हैं और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी मार्च महीने में अपना निर्णय दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस निर्णय के मुख्य अंश क्या हैं ; और

(ग) वाहनों के आवंटन संबंधी नियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० अरुणाचलम्) : (क) और (ग). मारुति वाहनों के आवंटन के नियमों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है, ये कम्प्यूटरीकृत सूची में प्राथमिकता नम्बर का अनुसरण करते हैं । हाल ही में उच्चतम न्यायालय ने निर्माता के कोटे में मारुति वाहनों का आवंटन करने के लिए विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये हैं ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

निर्माता के कोटे में से मारुति वाहनों के आवंटन को नियमित करने हेतु उच्चतम न्यायालय ने हाल ही में विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये हैं । इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार, निर्माता के कोट में से मारुति वाहनों का आवंटन केवल निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों को ही किया जाएगा :—

(1) भारत के संविधान की धारा 12 के अधीन "राज्य" की परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत आने वाला कोई भी संगठन/संस्थान ।

(2) कोई भी अस्पताल या मान्यताप्राप्त धर्मार्थ संगठन या भारतीय आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त या वैधानिक रूप में नियमित या पंजीकृत शैक्षणिक संस्थान ।

(3) वैयक्तिक :

(क) कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग है और सरकारी परिवहन का उपयोग करने में असमर्थ है, आवंटन हेतु योग्य है यदि उसके पति/पत्नी की आय उसके अभिभावक सहित उसकी आय 60,000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं है ।

(ख) भारत के राष्ट्रपति, भारत के उप-राष्ट्रपति, कैबिनेट मंत्री, केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में राज्य मंत्री तथा राज्यों के राज्यपाल, एवं राज्य सरकारों के कैबिनेट मंत्री, लोक सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्ष, मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त, भारत के निबंधक तथा महालेखा परीक्षक तथा भारत के महान्यायवादी ।

(ग) लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष, राज्य-सभा के सभापति तथा उप-सभापति, राज्य विधान मंडलों के अध्यक्षों, राज्य विधान परिषदों के अध्यक्षों तथा ससद एवं राज्य विधान सभाओं में विपक्षी दलों के नेता ।

(घ) उच्चतम न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश तथा अन्य न्यायाधीश तथा उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायाधीश एवं अन्य न्यायाधीश ।

(ङ) सरकारी कर्मचारी जो भारत सरकार में अपर सचिव के स्तर से कम नही हैं ।

(च) सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सेवाकालीन सदस्य जो थल सेना में ब्रिगेडियर के स्तर या नौसेना या वायुसेना में समकक्ष स्तर से कम नहीं हैं ।

(छ) मारुति वाहनों के निर्माण में उपयोग आने वाले हिस्से-पुर्जों के निर्माता, इस श्रेणी की संख्या प्रति वर्ष दस तक सीमित रहेगी ।

(ज) मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड के कर्मचारी, प्रति वर्ष 50 वाहन तक सीमित ।

(झ) समाज या देश को प्रदान की गई उत्कृष्ट मानव सेवाओं के सम्मान में लोगों को, इस श्रेणी की संख्या प्रति वर्ष दस तक सीमित रहेगी ।

(ङ) मानवीय आधारों पर अनुचित कठिनाई के अलग-अलग मामले । इस श्रेणी की संख्या प्रति वर्ष पांच तक सीमित रहेगी ।

(4) दोषपूर्ण श्रेणी अर्थात् किसी यथार्थ गलती के कारण जिन व्यक्तियों के प्रार्थना-पत्रों की नियमित आवंटन हेतु पंजीकृत नहीं किया जा सका ।

Management consultancy services to public sector undertakings

514. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "Back door entry by NRI firm" which appeared in the *Times of India*, dated the 23rd February, 1986 to the effect that management consultancy services to public sector undertakings have been agreed to under which each consultant or NRI firm would be paid a minimum of 1,50,000 dollar annually and a minimum of 5 consultants would have to be engaged by all such undertakings;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether such involvement of foreign consultants has dismayed public sector chiefs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) There is a proposal for setting up of a Joint Venture in India with equity participation from some of the public sector undertakings along with a new company to be formed by highly qualified non-resident Indians with the back up support of a renowned internationally known consultancy organisation for rendering specialised management and technological services to public sector undertakings. Administrative Ministries of certain public sector undertakings in sectors like power, coal, heavy engineering, railways, petroleum have been requested to advise few undertakings accordingly. Payment of fees by the concerned undertakings will depend upon the scope of services rendered by the proposed company.

The non-resident Indian firm is yet to be formed. The scope of consultancy services to be provided by the joint venture company and the services to be obtained by the public sector enterprises would depend on the agreements to be finalised in each case in consultation with the chiefs of public sector enterprises.

Cigarettes spreading cancer

515. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain brands of cigarettes manufactured by ITC Limited have been detected spreading cancer by U.S.A. and some other European countries;

(b) if so, the names of such brands; and

(c) whether Government propose to ban those brands in India also and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Government have no information.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Abolition of Court fee

516. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee of Law Ministers of the States made a suggestion that court fees should be abolished to make administration of justice cheaper for the common people; and

(b) if so, whether the suggestion has since been examined by Govern-